SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Duly's Thentre-The Thire. Matthew.
Haverly's Thentre-Post on the Birtol. Matthew.
haverly's Thentre-Post on the Birtol. Matthew.
haverly the Birtole of Birtole Matthew.
Matthews Matthews Hard Browleys, these and distance of Barls Browleys, these and distance of Birtole Matthews.
New York Aquarium - H. M. S. Pinslore. Matthews. Reve York Aquarium J. S. S. Policies States Standard Theater Our Gentlemen Friends. Matines. Thentre Comique—Mullican Guard Fionic. Hatines. Union Square Theater—Two Nights in Roms. Matines. Walfocks's Theater—Grin dobits. Matines. Wiedney Theater—A Calcivated Cass. Hatines.

Subscription Hates. Daily i4 pages, by small, 55c. a month, or \$6,50 s year, postpand; with Sunday edition, \$7.70. Suxbay (9 pages), \$1,30 per year, postpaid. WEEKLY (S pages), \$1 per year, postpaid.

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. 2 50

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Pres-idential canvass of 1880. Two Sun will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Bo lieving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Hancock and Exquisit, the bosinees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keeping the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bribery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we commend the circulation of The Warrant Sun.

In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with Da, we will send THE WELELY SUN to clubs, or single subscribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

Is It Safe ?

The election will be an answer to this question: Is it safe to put the Administra-

tion into the hands of the Democratic party? If there were no doubt in the minds of the people about the safety of trusting the Government to Democratic control, we believe there would remain no doubt as to the result of the election. HANCOCK would be

It would be well, in our judgment, for the managers of the campaign on behalf of the Democratic party to take this subject into serious consideration. Nothing should be left undone to inspire the Union-loving masses with confidence that the doctrines of the secessionists are not to be brought into ascendancy with the triumph of the Democratic party.

A speech calculated to work much mischief, purporting to have been delivered by Senator Wade Hampton of South Carolina, has been most industriously circulated by our esteemed Republican contemporaries. After it had done any amount of injury Senator Hampton prints a denial that he ever said anything of the kind. Assuming his denial to be true, as we fully believe it is, it should have been made as soon as the rebel speech first appeared. Such sentiments as were attributed to Mr. HAMPTON. If really uttered, would create great distrust and alarm in the Northern mind, and

would lose to HANCOCK thousands of votes. The South has it in its power to strengthen HANCOCK greatly by disavowing any intention to press the payment of rebel claims or rebel pensions on Congress.

Safety the country will insist upon first and at every cost. Being assured of that, then the majority would like to have Han-COCK for President.

Garfield and the Sanborn Contracts.

In the mass of venal and scandalous legislation for which the Forty-second Congress, with its large Republican majorities in the Senate and in the House of Representives, was notorious, the act authorizing the SAN-BORN contracts occupies a bad eminence The execution of this infamous law was, if possible, still more disgraceful than its passage. Merchants, railroad companies, private estates, and individuals were beset by spies and informers and robbed under a system organized in the Treasury Department. The functions of the bureau in the Internal Revenue office charged with the duty of collecting unpaid taxes, were practically suspended, and the official information on its files was misappropriated in order to swell the profits of Sanborn and his confederates. In a short space of time the conspirators

divided half a million of dollars. At the second session of the Forty-second Congress all laws providing for the payment of moieties to informers were repealed, so far as related to internal revenue taxes. But in the last hours of the same session, through a committee of conference, a so-called rider was mounted on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to employ not more than three parsons to assist the proper officers of the Gov-ernment in discovering any money belonging to the United States, whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, upon such terms and con ditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States; but no compensation shall be paid to such porsons except out of the money and property so secured; and no person shall be employed under the provisions of this clause who shall not have fully set forth in a writte statement, under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the character of the claim out of which he proposes to recover or seed in recovering moneys for the United States, the laws by the violation of which the same have been with, held, and the name of the person firm, or or poration having thus withheld such moneys; and if any person so employed shall receive or attempt to receive any money or other consideration from any person, firm, or corpora-tion alleged thus to have withheld money from the United States, except in pursuance of the written contract made in relation thereto with the Secretary of the Treasury, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fixed not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than two years, or both, in the discretion of any court of the United States having jurisdiction."

This artfully worded amendment was offered in the Senate by F. A. SAWYER, carpetbagger, of South Carolina. It passed upon the assurance that large sums of money were improperly withheld from the Treasury, which could be collected in this way. The whole pretended basis of the scheme was that the contractors should furnish information and assist the proper officers in collecting dues illegally or irregularly withheld from the Treasury.

At this time, JOHN D. SANBORN of Massachusetts was a special agent of the Treasury, serving from 1869 to May 31, 1873. While so acting he was allowed to draw , \$3,932.93, under the following contract:

" An agreement made this 13th of August, 1973, by and WELLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Ruting Secretary of the Frenstry, party of the first part, and Jour D. HANDORN OF the city of Boston, Massachusetts party of the second part.
"The said party of the second part having been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as use of three ions Ino other was appointed, and the law was not ful filed to ome the proper officers of the Government in

discovering and collecting moneys belowing to the Crited States, a thire it by certain percent, under one of the providence of the Legislative, Liberative, and Imited Appropriation this, approved May 4, 1972; and the said city of the second part having fully set forth, as therein required, in a written starement under such that he proposes to said in recovering for the United States a large sum of momer, to wit, rec hundred thousand deligat; now, therefore, it is surrest is tween the said parties under this contract, out or any money so vollected and received, there shall be paid to the carry of the second part, in full, for his services and for all costs and expenses of such authorization, a case specifies of the reservoir of the groun success received; which said filter per cent, which be paid to the party of the second part us faut as the money is collected and paid to the argulit of the Secre-

tary of the Treasury. "William A. Richardson. "Acting Secretary of the Treasury. "JOHN D. SAMBORN.

"Witness to both signatures,
"E. C. Bastinto, Solicitor of the Treasury." The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was not consulted in regard to this contract, nor was he advised that it was entered into, nor was he informed of any collections that were made by Sannoun. The motives of this secreev are made apparent by the following:

"Taxasuny Department, Feb. 3, 1873. "Sir: You are requested to own Jour D. Saxnous. Esq., of Boston, in the examination of official records in reference to such cases of the alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws as he may ask for your cooperation.

"Mr. Saxsonn is acting under an appointment from me, and may need some information from the uffices of Collectors and assessors for the purpose of verifying his Very respectfully, "Grongs A. Hourwall,

"Secretary of the Treasury.
"To Separvisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue When RICHARDSON became Secretary, this order was renewed, with an additional and broader command, in these words: "Please render him such assistance as he requires." Instead of Sanborn's assisting the officers and furnishing them with information "in discovering any money belonging to the United States," the supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue were instructed to 'assist" and to give Sannonn the benefit of their official information to "verify his claims." The Internal Revenue office was virtually turned over to Sannohn as an aid in prosecuting "his claims," with fifty per

cent, for addition, division, and silence. The Committee of Ways and Means that Investigated this subject in 1974 reported: The committee find that the information furnished by the paid officers of the Government, on which collections were made, was placed at the disposal of Sarnons, who, availing himself of information paid for by the Government, obtained a contract for the collection of the very chious thus brought to hight, and found to be due that

J. D. COUGHLIN, who had been assistant assessor on successions and legacies of the county of New York, usually collected from one hundred thousand to half a million dollars a year, with the aid of a clerk or two. His salary was \$1,500 a year. After resigning, he proposed to do this work for 15 per cent. of the collections. He was asked: Q.-Why did the Secretary refuse to give you a con-

tract at 15 per cent. ? A.-I do not know.
"Q.-Did he ever write any answer to your applica-tion? A.-No. air." Cougulin contracted to do the work for

SANBORN and to divide the profits. On that point he testified: "Q.—You yourself really did this work abme in these accession tax matters? A.—Yes, shr.
"Q.—Saxsons did not work any, then, in person? A.—

No, sir. He merely lodged the information previously Q-Did Mr. Saxsons ask you what amount you expected to collect? A -He did. "Q.-What did you tell him? A.-One hundred thou-tand dollars."

SANBORN and his partners made out five thousand cases. Their list included every railroad in the United States as delinquent They took the names in a lump from a railway manual and swore to them without

the least compunction. Now, let us see how this iniquitous act was passed, and what part Mr. GARFIELD had in it. He was then Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. At first it was proposed to launch the job in the House, but as some members of the Appropriation Committee were known to be hostile, the Ringsters thought it prudent to begin in the Senate, and to rely upon the coercive machinery of a conference committee. On Saw-YER's rider to the Legislative bill there was no discussion. That bill was reported back to the House April 3, 1872, and, instead of concurring with the Senate, the House re-1870, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with persons having knowledge of wrecked property, abandoned

property, or Confederate property. That was the sharp answer of the House but it was not decisive. Trickery was to undo the work, and to achieve a complete triumph in the end. When the bill was completed, April 12, 1872, Mr. GARFIELD rose in the House and said:

"I rise to a question of privilege. It will quicken ac-tion if the House ask for a conference on the disagree-ing votes and let it go back to the Senate azoin."

Mr. GARFIELD was in a hurry for a conference, and would not allow the Senate to accept or reject the action of the House. The conferees were Garfield, Freeman CLARKE, and W. E. NIBLACK, and for the Senate Cole, Morrill, and Sawver-the last of these the father of the job. Mr. Cole reported the bill to the Senate

on the 21st of April, saying : "Thave information from the Chairman of the Com-mittee on Appropriations of the House, that it is very desirable for the Senate to act upon this report at an early hour to-day, in order that it may be disposed of in

"That the House recede from their ameniment to the

thirty-fourts amendment of the Senate, and agree to said Senate amendment (the Sansons job). "C. Cale,
"Justin S. Monnill,

" FERDURICK A. SANTER "Managers on the part of the Senate.
"James A. Gampield, "FREEMAN CLARES.

" W. E. Nishack, " Managers on the part of the House." The House was thus betrayed. Mr. Cone did not suggest that there had been the slightest difficulty in agreeing. Two days after, Garrield reported this action to the House, and endeavored to drive it through on the spot. But he was folled. Mr. RANDALL said:

"There are some features of this report to which there will undoubtedly be objection. I suggest, therefore, that it be allowed to go over until Menday.

"Mr. Carrillo-I would cheerfully do so but for one

thing. This is a very long bill, and the enrolling clerks ought to have to morrow to propare it for signature. The points to which objection will be made are very few, and they can be stated in a very few minutes. Me. SPERS-This tall will not go into effect until the

1st of July next. What is the great mountly for the hucry? Mr. FARNSWORTH, Mr. DICKEY, and Mr. HALE demanded time, and Mr. GARFIELD was forced to yield. When the report was pext called up GARFIELD did not refer to

The material put in by the committee of conference may shall, and is found only in the words of this report Mr. Fannagourn-I object to that part of the report

the Sanbour amendment, but only said:

which allows the denote amendment to right. I am opposed to a proposition of that and on the ground I have always advocated, that we should shandon the syso of spice and informers.

Mr. Amnun-And, the proposition is not for a general

system of spies, but for a monopoly of spies.

"Mr. Harr-What I woner to is this, that they informers should be paid for assisting the proper officers of the Government. Shall we establish this most victous." system for the discovery of intermation? JAME rooms to before the members of that committee (Sonate), had they been required, sould have yielded this up as a matter

The fact stated by Mr. Hall was well

SANDORN Ring, and he tried to defend himself in this fashion: "I was opposed to patting on the clause to which the several conformentars referred. I do not believe a bet-ter result out be had if we vote a degra conferences. I have a spersonal proje in this conference report, but I monious development.

sen of this stage of the service | nearly two months before the ediournment), when this report has cost five sessions of "Mr. Haypall -- I ask the gootleman to let me move to

"Mr. Randaus.-I dustre to ask a parliamentary ques

tion, whether we have not the right to have another conference to take out that postion of this report. "Mr. Gaurining—I demand the previous question." The driving process did not succeed. The report of the conference was voted down by a majority of one.

"Mr. Holman-I mave to recommit the report to the itten of conference "Mr. Gamman-I do not see how that can be done, in Senate having already seted on this report."

It was recommitted in spite of the Christian statesman, who, while pretending to oppose moieties and spies, made every effort and resorted to every managuvre to carry Sanbonn through. On the fourth of May, the conference came back with the old amendment, and a long tail of verbiage to cover up the job:

"Mr. Ganguan-The committee of conference believe that the proposition in its present form elecates as fully as able the with apprehended by members of the Rome who she of a the neasure. I desire to call the previous question "Mr. Rannant-I do not suppose you desire to call the

previous question in til objections to this report have been nade. It is one very objections the even in its modified form.
"Mr. Garretto-I demand the previous question. "Mr. Bannatt-I do hope the previous question will not be ordered. The hill is juid as affective as it ever was. I nove the flottee adjourn if the gentlands, well not give me name

"Mr. Ganriero-I was willing to yield to any reason thic time for debate.
"Mr. Raspath—You had a very strange way of show-

ing your willingness." After some parliamentary skirmishing. the question recurred on agreeing to the conference report, and it was adopted by a majority of tea. In the few days that intervened between the two votes, the Sanborn

Ring had seen some of their adversaries. persuaded several of them, who did not dare to recant openly, to stay away, and converted their first defeat into a victory. For this GARPIELD was mainly responsible. He deliberately used his official position to effect this end. He would not hear amendments nor permit debate. He gagged the House, wilfully misrepresented the action of the last conference, and from first to last acted as the retained attorney of SANBORN on the floor, as he had served as "counsel" for DE GOLYEE, when he pocketed \$5,000 for speaking once" to Boss Shepherd.

What Outdoor Sports are Doing for Us.

Throughout the present summer at all the watering places, and at the country homes of the people, outdoor sports of every kind have been more generally pur- passion over his terrible doem. sued than ever before. In the neighborhood of the cities, too, the base ball clubs have been actively engaged since the opening of the season, and on the race tracks. which were never so numerous as now, remarkable speed has been attained by the horses, while the interest in the contests has been of the keenest sort and unusually widespread.

Moreover, from this time forth until the autumn is far advanced, these exhilarating sports will be enjoyed with even more zest, and pursued with even greater enthusiasm. The tropical weather of June and July does not invite people out of doors to engage in spirited exercises. Only at intervals are there days when physical activity of an exhausting kind can be attempted with anything like satisfaction. A few hours at early morning and at evening are all the most ardent and most enterprising spirits can snatch for vigorous sport. But after the middle of August, the weather is more favorable to outdoor exercise, and all who are able to enjoy it, and who are wise enough to take it, can make the next six or eight weeks the most glorious of the year.

The growth in the taste for such sports astonishing, and the exercise they furnish to jected the proviso and emphasized its those who engage in them is producing the has led to this new development. Both schemes action by repealing a former act of June 21, happiest results. Both the young men and the young women are looking better than formerly, and there is a better standard of both masculine and feminine beauty.

The drooping flowers, the pale and sickly tints, are no longer in fashion. Moody who think more of their morbid fancies than of their full and natural development, are not nowadays counted interesting by the maidens. Young women, too, are taking a consplcuous part in tennis, in rowing, in mountain tramping, in driving, in riding, and in many other physical exercises; and in their enthusiasm over the sport they are forcetting to mind the tan of the sun. Such girls cannot be expected to hold in special regard the weaklings and the sluggards

among the young men. Everybody is interested in outdoor sports n these days. The older men, who spent their youth in times less propitious for physical exercise, observe with something very like envy the athletic figures and graceful movements of the boys of the new generation. And as for the girls, they watch them with the delight which the sight of fresh The report was read in the Senate April 24: and healthful and abounding feminine beauty is sure to awaken. The young people themselves, self-confident as they are in many respects, and not altogether lacking in self-satisfaction, are yet probably not aware how well they are looking, and how much befter they are physically than the youth of a quarter of a century ago.

For, beyond a question, there is now growng up here a body of young men and women who are the physical superiors of their pre-There is more wealth in the ecessors. ountry, and consequently more feisure is found for sports which develop and strengthen the body. At the same time outfoor exercise of the most healthful sort has second not only fashionable, but also almost obligatory. A young man who cannot ride well, row well, shoot well, run well, play tennis with skill, or engage heartily and successfully in some kind of open air sport. is out of place in youthful society in these days. And those who are developing the most interest in such manly occupations include a large share of the children of wealth, which can provide them with the means of gratifying their desire and their ambition,

Formerly, for Instance, here at the North a good rider was rare indeed. Now some of the most daring and accomplished horsemen to be found anywhere are to be seen at Newport, Mount Desert, Lenox, and other fashionable resorts, while equestrians of fair skill are very frequent, both among men and women. The polo riders are sometimes as graceful and dauntless as centaurs, and every day many young women may be encountered who sit their horses with the ease of skilful equestrians.

The American race is not declining, as some foreigners would believe. It is certainly getting a better and more vigorous development, especially among the representatives of its best types. And these increasingly popular outdoor sports are giving known. Ganfield was operating for the | to the young men a greater confidence in

their own strength, a steadier poise, and a finer bearing, while the young women are gaining from them a richer and a more har-

The Connecticut Canvass.

The Democrats of Connecticut have nom!nated an excellent State ticket. Excussit for Governor and POND for Licutenant-Clovernor form a popular combination that will inspire enthusiasm during the campaign by giving assurance of victory at the ballot boxes. The ticket will call to the polls the knowing that no matter what system was ema large share of the independent voters.

Connecticut is a close and rather doubtful State. In 1876 it gave TILDEN a majority of 2,900. Two years later Andrews, the Republican candidate for Governor, obtained a plurality of 2,400 over Hubbard, Democrat. This was chiefly due to the fact that ATWA-TER. the Greenback nominee for Governor. received 8,400 votes, which were mainly cast by Democrats. The present emergency is too serious for the repetition of this folly. The great parties will resume their old positions, and the contest will be waged in the usual way. We therefore regard the State as sure for HANCOCK in November.

The term of Mr. Earon, the Democratic Senator in Congress, will expire next March. The Legislature now to be chosen will elect his successor. Mr. Earon is a sterling patriot and an able Senator. The most strenuous efforts should be made to keep him in the seat which he fills so well.

The present delegation in the House of Representatives from Connecticut consists of three Republicans and one Democrat. The Democrats should not be content to come out of the contest this year with less than half the delegation.

Sympathy for Murderers.

Too much sympathy, it is said, is shown for murderers. It is the manifestation of a morbid feeling, some of our highly esteemed contemporaries assert, and it ought to be condemned and discouraged.

We have reflected a good deal on this subject, and are inclined to take a view somewhat different from that which we see expressed almost daily.

The sympathy shown, for instance, toward Balbo, was not on account of his crime, but in spite of it, and was due wholly to the fate impending over him-a violent death. Had he been sentenced to imprisonment for life, we apprehend there would have been little or no sympathy or pity manifested for him.

But when a prisoner is condemned to die, the gentler streak of human nature is turned toward him. Almost every one is inclined to make his few brief days as comfortable and his death as easy as possible. The feeling of horror for his crime is apt to become extinguished in the flame of com-

All this is entitled to be weighed in decid-

ing on the policy of capital punishment. Gen. KILPATRICK could not get the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jorsey, but the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, de facto Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed him a Government director in the Union Pacific Railway. It is a place of no salary, but of great social distinction. It is bestowed upon him in return for his endeavors to get Mr. Shenman nominated at Chicago-endeavors which were defeated by the nomination of Mr. Sherman's dear friend, GARFIELD.

MARSHALL JEWELL declares that Maine s safe for the Republicans. James G. Braine elegraphs to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee in Vermont: "You are having a splendid dress parade in Verment. In Maine the fight is netual and bitter." There is probably more hair on MARSHALL JEWELL'S head than on Brother BLAINE's.

If the scheme of the free travelling icewater van commends itself after fair trial, it will probably be reenforced by many other carts next summer, and will begin its work of mercy earlier in the season, when it is still more evenings these visitors will be welcome in the within the last ten or fifteen years is really | tenement regions. It is noticeable how quickly experiment of the stationary ice-water tank are good-the fixed fountain, that all may know where to go and get cold water to drink, and the travelling fountain for those who are far away from the other.

A race in the water like the one between BOYTON and FEARN is an unsatisfactory itest youths whose blood moves sluggishly, and of superiority. Where one competitor uses his arms while the other has paddles, and where one is supported by buoyant garments and the other has no such aid or encumbrance, the conditions are too unlike for a true match. A contest between a swimmer and a paddler is thus far the only approach to a great swimming contest between the various champions.

Gen. DEVENS has given up his summer pleasure trip in order to take the stump in Indiana. That State is the battleground of civil service reform this year. Schunz has spoken there, Thompson has spoken there, SHERMAN is to speak there, HAYES himself is expected to speak there, and the coming of the Hon, WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS is said to be awaited with some impatience by the Demoeratic State Committee.

The Longwood Cricket Club of Boston as, by its late tour in Canada, come nearly to the front rank of American cricketing. It was eaten by Toronto, but it beat Hamilton, Cobourg, and Montreal. Taken altegether, its trip was a triumph.

Messrs, M. & W. Continson of London are probably late in their offer to wager \$5,000 a side that Dr. Tannas cannot fast forty days and nights. His fame is already achieved, and the eture engagements he can make will doubtas earn him a great deal more than \$5,000, and in a much pleasanter way than starving. It is oubtful whether Dr. TANNER would in any ase make an engagement to be watched entirely by the Messra, Collinson. They could entrive to irritate him beyond endurance by little neglects, intrusions, suspicions, criticisms or disparaging comments throughout his fast, and especially when he was not in good spirits.

Some of our esteemed Republican contemporaries are complaining of the size of the Democratic majority in Alabama, a State in which the Republicans did not put up a ticket.

Truth about the Tretting Week at Spring Gold. From the Springful Republican.

There are evils and drawbacks, doubtless, in is great rathering of the work—to there are in a can seeing, but trotting election, like came meetings, are to a prize till floor broad relations to the community. a better thing to bring hom together than to keep they part and stirring up a community with a corifement of the long ran parties it. For the average man and too much routine. An event, it it is only the mis named "event" of the turn is worth having for its own sake, and still mare if it is linked and twined with do nands which mark a healthy pleasure in healthy enjoy-nents.

Col. Fred. Grant Assaults a Walter.

California, Id., Aug. 16.—This morning on

Garfield and the Ohto Germans. From the Cleveland Photolesler,

The action of the Germans in declaring for Hancok cases consternation to the Republicans It means that Ohio is just to darfield.

THE MENNONITES IN KANSAS.

Much has been written of the value of the so-called Russian Monnonites in Kansas. They and their reported success in profitable agriculture have been held up as an example of what industry, a strict minding of their own business, and an avoidance of politics would enable the poor people of the Eastern States to accomplish on the treeless plains of the West. Having soon the many different systems of agriculture employed in the Western States and Territories in practical operation, and if, indeed, the operations were not conducted at an actual loss to the producer, I was greatly surprised at the reports I read of the luck of the Mennonites in Kansas. I determined to ex-

amine into the truth of these reports, Loading my wagon with food and blankets I drove to the south. Leaving the valley of the Gypsutn I was soon on the uplands that extend to the Arkansas River far to the south. It was dark when I camped. In the morning I saw, near by, the northern fringe of the Mennonite settlement. The quaint houses, built of sods and having thatched roofs (many of these houses are so large that the horse and cow stables are under the same roof as the dwelling); the abun dance of cabbage and melon patches; the absence of live stock on the unbroken prairie, all told me that I had passed out of the American settlements and was in a foreign land. Through an almost level prairie a deep ravine

trended to the southeast. The rising sun east dense shadows along the bluff of the ravine Squares or parallelograms of ploughed land checkered the prairie in brown and black. Houses-some waite and glistening in the sun others of the sad brown color of unplastered prairie sod, all surrounded with young cottonwood trees-stood at short intervals on the prairie. Many stacks of headed wheat stood in stubble fields. The prairie grass, except in the slightly depressed draws, was brown and almost dry, having been breathed on by the sirocco from the southwest. That the people I was among were not arm bearers was at once made apparent to me by the great numbers of prairle chickens feeding in the stubble fields or sitting quietly in the short grass along the hedgerows and by the reads. There were no cattle feeding on the prairie, no hogs in the pens. Early in the morning men were ploughing in the fields, women and children were working in cabbage and melon fields. The country is thickly settled. The farm lands are the best

tended I have seen in Kansas. Coming to a little village, I stopped. Finding an intelligent German Mennonite who was willing to talk and able to talk, I unhitched my horses, entered his house, and, with the aid of a good interpreter, conversed with him. As this worthy son of the church told me of the wanderings and of the desires of the Mennonites, I listened, indignantly amazed. Not a trace of shame was shown. The intelligent man actually seemed proud of the record of cowardice

made by his people. The ancestors of the Mennonites now living

in Kansas lived in Germany in 1790. The times were bloody. Considerable fighting had taken place, and more was about to occur. The warlike Prussians, no longer inclined to tolerate among them a people who, covering their cowardice under the clastic cleak of religion, declined to fight for the salvation of their country, decided to draft the just proportion of the able-bodied Mennonites into the army-to actually force them to perform the duties common to all Prussian citizens, or else crowd them out of the country to make room for better men. Determined not to bear arms in defence of their native land-preferring to leave their country rather than help defend it-the Mennonites looked abroad for a land to live in. The United States had just emerged from the war for their liberty. The eyes of the Mennonites were quickly withdrawn from a nation not strong enough to protect them, or cultured enough to understand how a people could desire religious or political freedom and still unwilling to fight to obtain them. Undseided, anxious for the future, afraid that they would have to fight in the Prussian ranks, the Mennonites gladly welcomed the agents of Catharine II. of Bussia, who asked them to migrate to Russia. Before the negotiations were complete Catharine died. Paul I. succeeded his mother, and at once the negotiations with too Monnonites were resumed. Paul's agents came to them, saying that the Russians were unable to cultivate all their lands, and needed. In the long June and July days and I that they were authorized to promise, in the name of the Caar, that if they emigrated to Russia they should be forever free from milithey could till; they could establish courts under their own control, having jurisdiction over minor offences; and that the stern Russian courts would take notice of serious crimes or offences only. These terms were joyfully accepted by the Mennonites. The lands supplied were crown lands in the Crimea. This land, the Mennonites told me, was, and is, full as good as the lands they now occupy in Kansas. Emigrating to Bussia, they were kindly received. Government aid was extended to them in their new start in life. For eighty years they lived in Russia. They were never Russians in thought, speech, or deed; never were eltizens of the country whose soil they tilled Satisfied to live where they were allowed to make a virtue of cowardice and worship it as the Romans of the Republic worshipped valor, they cultivated a foreign soil and were happy. In 1812 the great Napoleon led his army into Russia, and the empire of the Czars was threatened with dissolution. No Mennonite blood was shed in its defence, Later the Russian forces invaded Turkey. Not a Mennonite took up arms to further the schemes of the nation whose lands they had been cultivating. Still later the combined forces of England, France, and Turkey surged savagely around the Russian works at Sebastopei. This fighting took place almost within sight of the homes the Romanoffs had given the Mennonites. Timidly the abject race looked on the battles, careless of the result so long as they were not called upon to help defend the Russian fortifications. Hypocritically wrapping their religious cloak tightly around their cowardly bodies, they, reeping from its folds, beheld scenes that

should have caused every able-bodied man in the empire to rush to the defence of the works at Sebastopol. Not one Mennonite helpod. Tired of a propio in whose blood cow.,rdice had become inhorent, as the hunting instinct is in setter dogs, the Russian Government gave them notice some five or six years ago that in the near future the conscription lists would be expanded so as to include Mennoultes. A certain number of years, expiring, I believe, in 1880, were given them to clear out of the empire, or else to stand the conscription for the Russian army. It may have been that the Russians thought the religion that forbade men to take up arms in defence of their country was a device of a cowardly race who sought to escape from military duty. If so they thought, they were partially correct. Three-fifths of the Men-nonius decided to stay in Russia and stand the draft rather than lose their lands. Those who left were the most cowhrdly, or, as they say, the

st conscientions. Alarmed, the Monnonites looked over the face. of the earth for a retuge. Only one nation powerful enough to protect, and willing to accopt them as citizens, was found, only one nation willing to have a colony of foreign blood settle among them and perpetuate a race that will not fight in defence of the land they live on, The United States was that nation.

The Panille Railroads, eager to get titles to the soil along their lines, encouraged the immi- That the war is not now and will never be over. gration of these people. It was thought that these people, industrious, gentle, and not inclined to mix in politics, would make the best of railroad serfs. The competition between the roads for these settlers was brisk. All the Paritie roads secured some of them. Two distinet races came to our country; one of German ood, the other of mixed Polish and Bohamian blood. The Germans are very strict in what

less and even lax in religion. They brought but very little money when they came to this untry. Many of them were mill hands when

they were in Russia. They are very ignorant. There are two settlements of Monnonites in Kansas, one on the lands of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fo Railroad. This settlement extends but a few miles west of the 98th degree of longitude. The other, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad lands, is further west, say about to the 92th degree of longitude.

Looking into the reported success of the settlement along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company's line, I found that the farms of the German Mennonites were generally mortgaged. These mortgages were placed to raise money to pay for land bought from the railroad company. They bear 9 per cent, interest. A big bonus paid to the loan agents makes the interest really 12 per cent. The Monnonites I gathered my information from told me that it was very hard to pay this interest; that they doubted if they could pay it and lift the mortgages when they became due. The Polish and Bohemian Mennonites are poor, much poorer than the American homesteaders. They have cut their lands up into very small holdings of from fifteen to fifty acres, and are trying to live off of the produce of their farms. The richer German Mennonites assist them. Many of the Bohemians have no teams, and their houses are destitute of furniture. They are very, very poor. In Russia the Mennonites cut their grain with cradles. Only the vary rich men used a harvesting machine. There was not a thrashing machine in the whole of their settlement in the Crimea. The grain was thrashed with a stone hauled around by men or horses. They were at very little expense for harvesting there. Every process was cheaply conducted. In Kansas the Mennonites have adopted the American methods of cultivating and harvesting crops. They are using the expensive shortlived machinery necessary to secure large fields of wheat in short time. They have given interest-bearing notes to the manufacturing companies to secure the payment for this machinery. The use of the expensive tools will

the rich. From what I saw and was told by these people, I judge the success of the Mennonites in Kansas to have been greatly overrated. The facts are, that if a German Mennonite brought sufficient money with him to pay for his land and start properly in his farming operations, he has generally held his own : may even have made a little money; very seldom has lost any. Without money when he started life in his new home, and forced to mortgage, he is growing poorer. The Poles and Bohemians had nothing when they came here. They have it yet.

make the poor poorer and tend to impoverish

As a race the Mennouites are frugal, indus trious, and law abiding. They are not a bright. intelligent people. They are not any more successful in their farming operations than their American neighbors. They have no intention of becoming citizens of this republic.

The story of the success of these people in Kansas that has been widely published is, in my opinion, a skilfully devised lie told in the interest of the railroad companies. That pleasant little paragraph of the tale which says that the Mennonites do not care for grasshoppers (meaning locusts, probably), being used to them, and that they quickly dispose of them, is a very silly lie, the truth being that since 1855 the Mennonite settlements in Russia have not been troubled with locusts. That year they came from Turkey and destroyed the crops just as they destroy the crops in our Western States when they migrate from the Bocky Mountains

to the Southeast, I do not think the Mennonites are desirable immigrants, nor will they ever be citizens in the full meaning of the word. In a republic all men should share equally the benefits of the Government, and they should equally endure the hardships, and, if necessary, meet the dangers to be encountered on battlefields in protecting the Government. I have no faith in a privileged class that enjoys the protection of the aws of a nation, and declines to defend the nation with their lives when necessary FRANK WILKESON.

How to Cast your First Vota. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This fall I hall east my first vote. For whom shall I vote, to that f I live to see another election I shall not be ashamed to tell how I voted! I ask this question because I believe in The Sus and want its advice. I read both Republican and Democratic new suppers. Republicans tell me that if I vote the Democratic negatives for the soul South and a party that will now off rebel or realms. Bench craft way that if I vote the Republican ticket I vote for a man that had Credit Modifier stock. Tell new what to do A FRAZER FOR FITE VEARS.

If you wish to continue the rule of the party who has talsified the will of the people by stealing the Presidency, vote the Republican ticket.

If you wish the election of a President untainted with

harges of bribery and perjury, vote for Hancock.

An Enthuslastle Democrat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why do not the Democrats start Hancock and English campaign fairs, excursions, and theatrical benefits? Campaign and boxes ought to be placed at all the ferries and other

Another Champion Swimmer. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I hereby hallenge any one in the sum of \$1,000 to swim a onemile race with me before Sept. 1, and within reasonable listance of New Yorkseny. Man and money to be found it doseph Molle's, Grand and Prince streets, Paterson, S.J. Gissa Hassinaw, Champion durates Swimmer.

His Life is yet to be Written. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Please inform a reader it there is any good biography of Abraham Lancoin, and by whom.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 20.—It was decided to-lay by the referee that Boyton and Fearn should swing o-morrow for the 21.000 narse. Boyton is to paddle two and a half infles, and Fearn to swin two miles.

The Boyton-Fearn Match.

Flaungan's Band. Abroad in the land there's a great moral party, Whose motives are pure and its promises hearty; A party whose seal saved the country so often Its retirement from office a stone heart would somen. It has leaders a score, who will have no shet, amzan, But first of them all stands the trank-spoken Flanagan.

Choirs.

O. Flanagan, noble, disinterested, and hearty! The spokemen sincre of an immediate party! Your tenets, accord of a tendency rotten, Will dourish when Washington's days are forgotten

this party is a master of erganization; I will construct of our country an invincible nation In a grand, agetral plan, of which they who commend it But far beyond all it has nurtured a Planagan! This patriot party loss an amazing vitality,

lt condu't let gotil) its work was completed; But at saving the country it straightway beg True to the principles promulgated by Flanagan. It has Jim of Ohio, canalman and general; he connection with rationals was sight and ephemoral. A good man, of course, but with a habit unfortunate

The result, beyond doubt, of its spoilers morality. Though by three buildred thousand at one time detented,

But his record is good through his boyhood, and then He does not object to the tenets of Flanagan.

And there s Arthur, the greateivil service reform writer: In practice, note draws the reins of return traiter; With Haveshe's on terms of friendship uproximus. For his conduct has always been degreed Merritorious. it was always conceded, at least, if Grant run again Integreat man would adhere to the platform of Flanagan.

Sees the war stall in progress, stratege land of precision! In fact, he it whispered, 'he a mental amiction; This party entire was a guestly conviction. That the fields are will blo dy, though waving in clover

And there's Loran, poor fellow, whose singular vision

Then there's Howells for show, and Cartis for ballast, And Conkling-at once Canlina and Salinat-And Blaine of New England, a candidate, chiefly, And Davesport Johany, and Babrock; but briefly, All good men, and practical, who want no shonanigan, Belong to this party and believe in its Flanagan.

blood. The Germans are very strict in what they call their religious observances. Most of them brought some money with them from Russia. They were all farmers when in the Crimea The Poles and Bohemians are care-

SUNDBAMS.

-Two ex-Viceroys of Ireland, Spencer and

-Customers on a milk route in New Haven, Coun., are supplied by a woman who in all sorts of weather drives her rounds with unfailing regularity. -An editor and a lawyer fired at each or across a street at Marshheld, Mo. until their dvers were emptied, and neither was hit, though two pectators were wounded.

Superintendent Fisher of the Union Bastist Kunday School, Philadelphia, was analled in church with an umbrella by a sister, toward whom he

had shown an uninvited partiality. -At Oglethorpe, Ga., two large trees have grown up like pillars under a rock shell, in which they are embedded. The rock is loose, and can be made to sway. It is called the shaking granite.

-Mrs. Hutchinson threatened, at Sligo, Ohio, to do something that would " make Oscar feel right Oscar was her husband, and they had quarrelled

... The death is announced of Mr. Ellice, son of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, long Governor of the Hadson's Bay Company. The family were formerly very large landowners in the vicinity of the Adirondacks. -At the Walsall Town Council, Miss Long. dale, nuther of "The Live of Sister Dorn," offered to erect a statue to Dorn's memory, at a cost of \$6,000, stat. ing that she had been offered the use of Mr. Gindstone's name in support of the undertakint. Only four approx-ing votes were given. Sister Dora, with all her good

That night she eloped with a negro neighbo

qualities, was not of a lamblike temper, and offended many persons in the town where she labe -From Mayor Harrison's speech at Chicage, on the occasion of the dinner given by visiting Bal-timore Masons: "Baltimore was the first large city I ever saw. As a boy I went to it. Walking along Balti more street, seeing its beautiful women, oh, how I wished I were a man! I did not visit it again for long years. A little while ago I went to it. Gray hairs were

upon me. I walked along Baltimore street and sawits women, and said, 'Oh, how I wish I were a boy!' " -Those who attend church services sometimes suffer annoyance from a failure to catch the num-ber of the hymn by reason of the imperfect enunciation of the clergyman. In the First Methodist Episcopal Church in New Haven, the numbers of the hymns to be sung are posted in neat gilt figures on one of the central pillars of the organ front. The present paster of that church is a model in distinctness of utterance, but if any anditor, from a defective sense of hearing or other cause, should fail to understand the number, he has only to glance at the figures on the organ.

-There is another change of government Victoria, Australia. Mr. Graham Berry has returned nower, and the conflict between the two branches of the Legislature will be renewed with vigor. The Upper House is Conservative, and refuses to pass measures tagged on to money bills; consequently about once a year there is a deadlock, and Government officials do not get a cent for months. Then some sort of compromise is arrived at, and people are paid, but next year the same trouble occurs over again. It is imprious to the colony in many ways. This year there is a deficit in rever

-In the spring of 1873 some intelligent women of a New England village announced that on s day named there would be the best dinner they could prepare for men who would come for a day's tree plant ing. The result was the setting out of thirty trees. The year 1874 was dry, and anxiety was felt about the trees. A few were cared for by those who lived near to them, but twenty-three remained to be looked after. Twelve men induced a man to send his horse with a water harrel, and with their own hands they gave to each tree a barrel, and saved it. This is a proceeding which deserves wide imitation.

-The mountain overlooking the Schenebelwald, an extensive wood valley in Ewitzerland, exbibited uneasiness. In anticipation of a catastrophe, efforts were made to cut down and carry away as many trees as possible, though the men engaged in the work wrought at the peril of their lives. When fortunately there was nobody in the wood, a desiening report, like the firing of heavy artillery, resounded through the valley, and the mountain was hidden from view by a thick cloud of dust. When it dispersed, the Schnebel-berg was seen to be shorter by a few metres, and the beautiful wood in the Murphthal had disappeared be-peath an avalanche of stones and earth. neath an avalanche of stones and earth.

-Among many other Irish grievances which have at various times called for Parliamentary interference there is one which no longer exists. In for-mer days Ireland was afflicted with a plague of wolves, which not only committed depredations on the cattle in the country, but would sometimes on winter nights enter villages and the suburbs of towns. In 1002 Sir John Pon-souby, in the Irish House of Commons, reported the great increase of welves, and that the same was a "grievance." The House made a law for the taking and killing of them. The wolves, however, grew in numbers and toldness, and even at the beginning of the last century continued to be

a great noisance. They are now extinct, and so is the breed of large Irish wolf dogs kept to destroy them. -The District Exchequer Office of Schlüsrelburg, Russia, has been carrying on an official corre-spondence with the Finance Department since 1975 upon the subject of the non-registration of a local fiscal payment amounting to three copecks-little more than a cent of our currency. During the past five years 23,614 documents have been penned in different offices of the State with reference to this infinitesimal transaction. On the issue whether the three copecks had or had not been duly raid into the District Treasury, and, if so, whether their reception had or had not been accurately registered, arose depositions, attested copies of entries,

departmental regulations, and Ministerial decrees while to have cost many -The home residence of P. T. Barnum, the showman, is in Bridgeport, Conn. He lives in a fine mansion, which faces Seaside Park. His married children occupy handsome houses hear by. From a staff over Mr. Barnam's house the American flag floats the year round. He has three agents resident in Bridgeport, who attend to his varied interests, real and personal in that city. When Mr. Bornum is at home and ready to attend to affairs himself, he hoists with the Stars and Strices a big burgee, bearing his name. This is visible from many neighboring points, and is a great convemence to those desiring to meet him personally. They know that when the flag alone is up he is away from

home, or there privately only; when the big burges is nloft P. T. receives all who call. -Her Majesty's Theatre, London, the house ordinarily used by Col. Mapleaut for grand opera, is now occupied by Haverly's Minstrela. They are drawing great crowds, but some of their American methods are not liked by the newspapers. "The walls of the city," says the Sandard, "are covered with portraits of Billy This, Jack That, and other playful and friendly titles, it never seeming to occur to these 'Billies' and 'Jacks' who thus oblige us with the opportunity of gazing on their faces that the English public does not care about all this familiarity. The public does not know 'Billy.' That portion of it which has a tasts for nigger minarcisy will perhaps go and see 'Billy,' but would have appreciated him just as much it he had been content to call himself 'Mr.'-whatever his name might happen to be-

in a more self-respecting way than is exhibited by "Billy and his friends." -Crystal Hill Cave, near Stroudsburg, Pa., has just been carefully explored by Professors Leidy and Porter. The bottom was found to be covered with clay, on the top of which was a deposit of a dark substance, and on this is an incrustation of line, which has tailen from the roof of the cave. It is the deposit of rich, dark material that particularly interests the scientists. The explorers found many indications of the presence in the cave at one time or another of outs' animals, some of which were dumbtless brought there by animals of prey, and others used it for their dens. Among the bones of animals were the jawbenes of the receion, skinni, weasel, beaver, squirrel, percupies, woodennek, fox, wildest, ell, deer, and bison; the shalls of two or more turiles, the homes of wild increase and the vertebras of anales in large quantities. The most interesting specimens found, however, were the head and teeth of a gigantic beaver and a large megary, neither of which have ever been found before in Pennsylvania. Besides these were boxes which had been burned and split-exidently the work of the aberigines, who seruit the marrow. Indian relies were also found. A fint spear bend was packed up for back in the cave, embedded. in the clay. How it came there is a mystery unless some indian, emering the case and disting a wild heast there, attacked it, and this spear, buried at the amount, missing its aim, sped for hard into the recesses, and there remained. No other traces of any kind indicate that the portion of the cave had been visited by man or least

The troops which compose what may be regarded as the regular army of China consist, it is esti-mated, ef only 140,000 men. These receive mouthly on at the rate of from \$5 to \$8, and a daily ration of the They are longed in barracks, and somplied with arms by the dovernment; but they have to provide their own eathing. The remainder of the mone who swell the non-inal effective of the Chimber stray to 750 loss intratity and 227,000 cavaley, can thirdly be remarked as recolar troops, since they have to maintain thomselverly various ground allotted them by the Government. Most of the componers married, and their some at their orthogen enrolled as fature recruits for the army. The organic gration and conditions of service of the entainy are simular to those of the Russian irregular horse, to whom they are admitted, even by Ritsolan writers, to be in the way inferior. On the other hand, the gratiery of the gray of miscrably includent. The number of gons is arrected they are of indifferent manuscripe, here action once no recognize, and are bally served. The number of services are the services of the number of services are the services of the number of services. ifications in China Beatractionary great National than 1,70s towns are fortuned with stalls and ditches, while thousands or fortified posts of greater or loss attentions are sentered ever the country. Most of the laber, however, consist only of this wals with theirs, and would not be capable of withstanding the fire of even hight field pieces. The only fortifications in China which can compare with modern Europe in Works are those constructed for the detence of the Pello or for the protec-tion of other estuaries, and which are armed with orsnance purchased in Europe.